

## FURLONG SUE FOR \$100,000

### FORMER LAW CLERK ASKS FOR DAMAGES FOR ALIENATION.

Woman in the Case Had Been Living at Magistrate's Farm—Complaint for Furlong Says There Is No Truth in the Allegations and Talks of Blackmail.

Another trouble was added yesterday to those already belonging to Magistrate Henry J. Furlong of Brooklyn when papers were served on him in an alienation suit brought by Joseph F. Hartnett, whose lawyers say he is a contractor living somewhere in Sands street, Brooklyn. Mr. Hartnett alleges that the Magistrate alienated the affections of Mrs. Hartnett in November, 1904, and that he has lived "almost continuously" with her since that time. The plaintiff says he understands that there is an illegitimate child.

The papers were served on Magistrate Furlong while he was on the bench in the Adams street police court yesterday afternoon. He took them, acknowledged the service and referred inquirers to his attorney, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle.

Joseph F. Hartnett, according to his lawyer, George Robinson of 99 Nassau street, was formerly a law clerk in the office of Supreme Court Justice Gaynor. Hartnett says in his affidavit that he was married to Miss Christina Agnes Ashley on June 15, 1901, and that they had one child. They lived for several years at 314 Forty-seventh street, Brooklyn. Magistrate Furlong, the plaintiff alleges, was his friend for many years.

The specific act of alienation is set down in the complaint as occurring on November 26, 1904, when Hartnett alleges the Magistrate took Mrs. Hartnett from her husband's home, deprived him of her love and society, &c., and that he lived almost continuously with her in various parts of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The plaintiff says that two years after his wife left him he met a friend of his on the street and this friend told him that the woman was living with Magistrate Furlong and that there was a child. Just where his wife was Hartnett says he did not know until August 15 of the present year, when he heard that she was at Hazelwood, in the Ramapo Hills, not far from Greenwood Lake, a Magistrate Furlong's country home.

A Mrs. Mary Louis of 144 Vermont avenue, Brooklyn, formerly employed as a cook at the Furlong place at Hazelwood, figures in the case as told by Lawyer Robinson. Mrs. Louis wrote Mr. Hartnett, according to the lawyer, telling him of the alleged relations between his wife and the police magistrate and adding that Furlong had given the woman a diamond ring. The farm, Mrs. Louis said in a newspaper interview of about the same date as the letters which she is supposed to have written to Hartnett—about the middle of August—had been converted into accommodations for summer boarders. The cards of the place bore the name "Behner and Halsey." The Behner, the lawyers say, is a Jacob Behner, a wagon painter living at 2728 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Louis understood the "Halsey" to refer to a Mrs. Halsey, who, she said, also was known as Mrs. Hartnett, or Hartnett, and who ran the house as its manager.

The cook further stated that when Magistrate Furlong went away on August 10 last he was accompanied by Mrs. Halsey and a man named Howard Blum. It was while Magistrate Furlong was away that his wife died at their seaside home in Steuben place, Rockaway Beach. The Magistrate returned just in time for the funeral.

Martin T. Manton of Congressman Goldfogle's firm, who has the active charge of Furlong's affairs, said yesterday afternoon that there was "absolutely no truth" in the allegations contained in the complaint. He said that Mrs. Hartnett was at one time the housekeeper at Hazelwood, but is not now, and this he supported with a statement from Furlong himself that the woman left his employ several years ago and had not been in his employ since. Manton was asked if the Brooklyn Magistrate intended this as a blanket denial covering the case as well if the woman remained at the farm as a member of the firm of "Behner and Halsey." The earlier answer was allowed to stand for the present—that she had not been "employed" by Magistrate Furlong for some time. The denial put forward by the Magistrate and his lawyer regarding the child was unqualified and also that regarding the charge that the couple had lived together in three States. Magistrate Furlong said, through his lawyer, that it was a "blackmailing suit."

Congressman Goldfogle did not profess to have complete knowledge of the circumstances, but remarked that "a suit brought at this time, with Judge Furlong in his present trouble, should be viewed with grave suspicion."

Mr. Goldfogle further had things to offer regarding the record of Mr. Hartnett, for which he said Mr. Furlong would bring forward the proofs at the proper time. According to the statement given by the accused Magistrate to his lawyer he had first employed the woman Mrs. Hartnett in his Brooklyn home, at 89 Sunnyside avenue, and then had taken her to his farm at Hazelwood as a servant. He claims to have understood from her that her husband had treated her in a manner which caused her to go out and earn her own living. The plaintiff, the lawyers on the other side say they have learned, was at one time a drug clerk and he is supposed to live in Bloomfield, N. J.

Mrs. Furlong was 52 years old at the time of her death. Mrs. Hartnett's age is given as about 30. According to the information given out yesterday by Lawyer Robinson she still is at the Hazelwood farm.

The suit is brought in the Supreme Court in Kings county and is for \$100,000 damages. Congressman Goldfogle said that the answer would be ready in a few days.

**SPECIAL TRAIN FROM ATLANTIC CITY**  
Monday, September 6, Labor Day. Leave at 11:30 P. M. for Trenton, Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City, New York, Pennsylvania Railroad. Parlor cars, dining car, coaches.

**GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER**  
Bottle of 6 class stoppered bottles.—Adv.

## UNION RAILWAY BURNS

Subway Crippled and Bronx Trolley Service Knocked Out in \$100,000 Blaze.

Fire destroyed the repair shops and barns of the Union Railway Company at 175th street and Boston road last night and disabled the feed wires in such a way that few trolley cars would run in The Bronx to-day above 140th street. The damage is estimated at more than \$100,000. The fire started in a paint shop shortly after 10:30 and spread rapidly through the two story brick building which occupies a plot 350 by 200 feet from 175th to 176th street on Boston road and the Southern boulevard. Deputy Chief Ahearn seeing the rapid spread of the flames sent in a second and third alarm and a moment later a fourth. Chief Crook hurried up on the second alarm, but the fire burned so fiercely that the firemen could do little aside from preventing it from spreading. As it was the sparks fell like snowflakes on the subway structure, which is elevated at that point. In spite of the efforts of the fire fighters the structure caught fire in several places and it was found necessary to cut off the power while these fires were being fought. This stopped all subway travel above Freeman street and that part of the line was still idle at 12:30 this morning.

The fire in the repair shops and barns burned itself out and the entire building with the exception of a sub-power station was gutted. The feed lines supplying power to the trolley lines above 140th street run under the burned buildings and every effort was being made this morning to cool these sufficiently for repairs to be made. Fifty cars were burned in the barn.

The blaze attracted so many persons that the reserves of four precincts were needed to keep order. Flying sparks set fire to the trees on the Henry Minford estate and threatened the old mansion.

The only trolley lines which were not affected were the 138th and 180th street crosstown and the Willis avenue lines. President Mahor of the Union Railway Company said that the company would run temporary wires on poles around the ruins and that he hoped to get the stalled cars running again late this morning, or at the latest, early in the afternoon.

## NEW POSTAL CARD

Contract Awarded for 3,487,000,000 of Lighter Weight and More Ornate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Postmaster-General Hitchcock provided for a postal card more ornate and decidedly superior to the one now in use when he awarded a contract for 3,487,000,000 cards to the Government Printing Office. The estimated cost, covering a period of four years from January 1, 1910, is \$934,714. The postal card will be made of a stock better suited to writing, possessing snapshin, free from fussiness in presenting a neat appearance. While the weight of the card will be reduced from 150 to 130 pounds to the ream, its tensile strength will be increased from 45 to 50 pounds as compared with the current card. This will make a stronger and lighter card, resulting in better material for the public and less expenditure by the Department.

The saving to the Government can be appreciated when it is remembered that the postal cards shipped last year by the manufacturer to the large distributing post offices weighed 6,000,000 pounds and that the Department must pay not only the freight on such shipments but also the transportation charges when the postal cards are shipped from the distributing post offices by mail, and again when the postal cards are mailed by individuals and still again when reply postal cards are used. It is estimated that the Department will save 13 per cent. in weight.

Of the total number of postal cards ordered for 600,000,000 are to be 3½ by 5½ inches, the regular or single size; 77,000,000 are to be double or reply cards, and 10,000,000 are to be the size corresponding to the current index card 3 by 5 inches.

## CHAIN GANG FOR RICH MAN.

Gov. Joe Brown of Georgia Refuses to Me Lenient With Prominent Offender.

ATLANTA, Sept. 1.—Declaring that there is only one law in Georgia for rich and poor, Gov. Joseph M. Brown to-day rejected the Prison Commission for recommending clemency to W. H. Mitchell of Thomasville, who disguised as a negro kidnapper and attempted to ravish Miss Lucile Linton, and ordered that Mitchell be taken to the chain gang to serve his sentence.

Mitchell is one of the most prominent men in south Georgia and strenuous efforts have been made to save him from the chain gang. Such powerful influence was brought to bear on the Prison Commission that it asked Gov. Brown to keep Mitchell out of the chain gang.

**LOSES \$30,000 BY SUICIDE.**  
Family of Bankrupt Omaha Man Who Killed Himself Will Get Only \$2,000.

Tol Hanson, a former restaurant man of Omaha, Neb., killed himself early yesterday by inhaling gas in his room at the lodging house of Edward Hughes at 204 East Fifteenth street. Three jets were turned on full and the windows of his room closed tight. Samuel Edgar, a dry-goods merchant at 873 Broadway, who was a friend of Hanson, said that the man was despondent on account of financial reverses. He said that Hanson came from Denmark fifteen years ago and went to Omaha. Making a success of one restaurant, he invested a fortune in another larger and finer one which failed and forced him into bankruptcy. In the humiliation of his failure Hanson left Omaha and came East. Mrs. Hanson wrote Mr. Edgar a week ago asking him to locate her husband.

OMAHA, Sept. 1.—Tol Hanson had a romantic career, having started in business in Omaha selling sandwiches on the streets at night. Yesterday his business was placed in the hands of a receiver, with liabilities amounting to nearly \$200,000 and real assets of less than \$50,000.

In fitting up a splendid café, which when finished was too small to pay expenses, Hanson carried \$52,000 insurance on his life and believed that this insurance would leave his wife and mother independent. However, on examining his policies to-day his attorney discovered that \$50,000 of the amount is void in case of suicide and the family will now recover only \$2,000.

**TAX ON FOREIGN YACHTS.**  
Owners Must Begin on September 15 to Pay an Annual Tribute.

All owners of foreign built yachts within the waters over which Collector Loeb has jurisdiction received yesterday a circular letter from the Collector that they must pay on or before September 15 the "annual tax of \$7 a gross ton, or a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem," as per section 37 of the tariff act of 1906.

Forty-four notices were sent out to yacht owners, whose aggregate payments on a basis of \$7 a ton will amount to about \$165,000.

Schedule out for Hudson-Fulton Celebration Day Line Service. Send Postcard.—Adv.

## SHOOTS DOCTOR AND HERSELF

PHYSICIAN SAYS SHE SUFFERED FROM NEURASTHENIA.

Both Are in Hospital and Probably Both Will Get Well—Doctor Says She Is Not to Blame and That He Will Make No Charge Against Her.

Dr. Shirley N. C. Hicks, a young physician who has been practicing in Jamaica for the last nine years and is well known in that part of the greater city, was out making professional calls in one of his two automobiles yesterday forenoon when his aged mother answered a telephone call at his office at 28 Hardenbrook avenue, Jamaica. A woman at the telephone told Mrs. Hicks that her son, the doctor, was wanted immediately at the home of a Mrs. Condon in Dakota avenue, Dunton, a station on the Long Island Railroad just this side of Jamaica.

Mrs. Hicks gave the message to her son when he returned to his office at about noon. She says the doctor looked at the written name two or three times and finally decided that "the name" spelled correctly. He went out on the call, and about two hours afterward Dr. George K. Meyner of Jamaica, who is one of the Long Island Railroad surgeons and visiting surgeon to St. Mary's hospital in Jamaica, called up Dr. Hicks's mother to tell her that Dr. Hicks had been shot through the left thigh by the Mrs. Condon who had sent for him and that Mrs. Condon had then shot herself just above the heart.

Dr. Hicks told his version of the shooting to the reporters as he lay in bed in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, last night. In the room above him lay Mrs. Condon, who is charged on the blotter of the Richmond Hill police station with felonious assault and attempted suicide. "Patrolman Carlin sat outside her door and nobody was permitted to speak to her."

"I was called to Mrs. Condon's home," Dr. Hicks said, "and drove over there in a carriage shortly after luncheon. She and her husband, who is in the plumbing business in Brooklyn, have been patients of mine for some time."

"When I called at the house I found Mrs. Condon suffering from a complaint that has brought me to her house very often—neurasthenia. While I was talking to her and trying to quiet her as best I could she suddenly darted upstairs, leaving me in the parlor with her two children. She said as she left the room that she was going to kill herself."

"A moment later I heard a shot upstairs and hurried up to her room. The first shot she fired was evidently without aim. As I came upstairs Mrs. Condon ran out to another room. I followed her to take the pistol away from her. As I was going through the corridor to follow her into the room to which she was fleeing she discharged the pistol again. Mrs. Condon shot toward the floor, but the bullet reached me first and is now lodged in my left thigh. The wound isn't dangerous but it is painful."

"I limped downstairs after I was shot to summon assistance while I was on the veranda I heard another shot. I couldn't go upstairs again because of my wound; but I've since learned that the third shot was fired by Mrs. Condon with evident intention to kill herself. The bullet struck her above the heart and shattered the sternum. I know no reason for the shooting other than that the woman is a neurasthenic who has been treating for some time and was in a highly excited state of mind."

Next door neighbors of the Condons said yesterday that Dr. Hicks crossed the lawn between the two houses and asked the neighbors to telephone for an ambulance. Then, the neighbors said, the physician fainted.

Neighbors say that Dr. Hicks drove up to the Condon house almost an hour before the shots were heard and that he dismissed his negro driver before he ran the bell. They also say that he has been calling on his patient three or four times a week, usually about noon. Dr. Hicks's wife and three-year-old daughter are at Georgetown, Me., where the physician spent a brief vacation recently. His wife had not been informed of the shooting up to a late hour last night.

Mr. Condon was told of the shooting over the telephone an hour or so after it occurred. He hurried home from his Brooklyn shop as soon as the message reached him. Dr. Hicks by this time had been taken to St. Mary's Hospital in the carriage of Dr. Meyner, and Mrs. Condon also had been removed there in the hospital ambulance.

She was conscious and asked many times about the condition of the physician. Last night Dr. Hicks asked quite as solicitously about the prospects of recovery of Mrs. Condon.

The woman's husband spent most of the evening with her in the hospital accompanied by his two children. He asked about the condition of Dr. Hicks and expressed his satisfaction when informed that the physician's wound was merely superficial and that he would be around in a short time.

An inch to the right or left, so Dr. Meyner said last night, would have killed Mrs. Condon almost instantly, but the bullet fortunately struck the breast bone. Operations to remove the .32 calibre bullet from Mrs. Condon's chest and from the thigh wound of the physician will be performed perhaps to-day.

Dr. Hicks's wound is not dangerous. It was thought at first that Mrs. Condon would die, but the hospital surgeons last night decided that she has very good chances for recovery. Dr. Hicks says he will not make any charge against her. His wound, he said, was all an accident.

**TAX ON FOREIGN YACHTS.**  
The New Battleship Michigan Turned Over to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The new battleship Michigan has been turned over to the Government by her builders at Philadelphia. This vessel, the most powerful of the United States navy, as well as the speediest of her kind, will be fitted out at Philadelphia and will be ready to go into commission about November 1. The Michigan is now on duty in the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department.

The Lowell Auto Races drew a bigger crowd than the Vanderbilt last year. Reserve accommodations now at Hotel Lenox, Boston.—Adv.

## MRS. COOK HASN'T HEARD YET

Off on a Trip With Her Children and Can't Be Located.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 1.—Mrs. Frederick A. Cook, wife of Dr. Cook, who is reported to have discovered the North Pole, left her summer home at South Harpswell, in Casco Bay, yesterday and came to this city with her two children, Ruth, aged 9, and Helen, aged 4, and to-day with a friend, Mrs. Austin Sullivan, went out of town for a pleasure trip.

Up to 11 o'clock to-night she had not been located. The following telegram has been received at the house of the Rev. Mr. Chase at South Harpswell, where Mrs. Cook is boarding:

"COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Sept. 1, 1909. 'Mrs. F. A. Cook, South Harpswell, Me.' 'Successful and well. Wire address Hotel Bristol, Copenhagen. FRED.'"

## FIERCE DUEL WITH SWORDS.

One French Captain Wounded Three Times and Another Twice.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, Sept. 1.—A determined duel with swords was fought this morning by two captains, Gerard and Ange, who belong to the same regiment.

Capt. Gerard is a Socialist who writes under an assumed name for socialist publications. An argument arose concerning his writings in the course of which Capt. Ange expressed doubt as to Capt. Gerard's veracity and eventually slapped Gerard's face.

The challenge and the usual preliminaries followed at once. The duel consisted of eight fierce three minute encounters. The result was that Capt. Ange was wounded three times and Capt. Gerard twice.

## JOY RIDERS SENT TO JAIL.

Four Young Men Sent Up for 90 Days and Fined \$100 Each.

DETROIT, Sept. 1.—Four young men—Oliver M. Lau, Harvey Hutton, Frank Liner and Ernest Clements—all members of well known families, were sentenced to-day to pay \$100 fines and serve ninety days in the House of Correction for "borrowing" an automobile to take two women "joy riding."

The party ended in a smashup in the village of Algonquin, forty miles above Detroit. The automobile, which was taken from in front of a hotel, crashed into a telegraph pole and was wrecked. The young people were all arrested and Justice Stein to-day gave the four men the limit under the law.

## WOMAN READY TO FLY.

Miss Todd May Attempt to Fly Across Atlantic at Fair Next Week.

Miss E. L. Todd, the only woman aviator in the world, is ready to fly. Miss Todd's flying machine, which has been in the course of construction since last October, is practically complete and the inventor is looking about for suitable grounds to test it. The apparatus is a biplane with a spread of 45 feet over all and measures 9½ feet from back to front planes. It is about the size of the Wright airplane. The most distinctive feature is an automatic equalizing device said to be established on an entirely new principle.

The machine has been fitted with a 40-horse-power automobile engine which has been tested for endurance and used in races. Miss Todd expects to make trials within a very short time, and should the machine prove efficient it will be exhibited at a fair to be held at Dongan Hills, Staten Island, next week. Miss Todd is a member of the Aeronautic Society.

## EARL GREY AND THE GOATS.

His Hunting Companion Fined \$300—Deer Heads Confiscated.

OTTAWA, Sept. 1.—Owing to reports that Earl Grey and Lord Lascelles shot mountain goats and two deer near Victoria, B. C., an investigation is being made by members of the Victoria Gun Club. They may ask the Attorney-General to prosecute the Governor-General and his aide-de-camp. Investigation proves that goat and deer were killed, as the open season for deer does not begin until October.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 1.—Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood, was served to-day with a warrant for shooting deer during the close season on Jervis Inlet, on the almost inaccessible northern coast of British Columbia. Lord Lascelles is a member of the official party which is touring the far north of the Dominion with Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada. The Viscount was fined \$300 and deer heads in the possession of the viceregal party were confiscated, much to the mortification and disgust of its members.

## PARLIAMENT LIBRARY BURNED.

Blaze at Toronto Destroyed West Wing of Province Building.

TORONTO, Sept. 1.—The west wing of the Parliament buildings of the province of Ontario was destroyed by fire this afternoon, causing a loss estimated at over half a million. The library, many of the committee rooms, the Speaker's chamber and the reading room were in the burned wing. The loss of historical papers stored in the library is not considered by the estimate given of the damage. The loss in archives is irreparable. The library contained over 100,000 volumes.

The fire, which is thought to have started from the hand furnaces of plumbers working near the roof, spread so rapidly that within a half hour the roof and floors of the wing had fallen.

## OUR MOST POWERFUL WARSHIP.

The New Battleship Michigan Turned Over to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The new battleship Michigan has been turned over to the Government by her builders at Philadelphia. This vessel, the most powerful of the United States navy, as well as the speediest of her kind, will be fitted out at Philadelphia and will be ready to go into commission about November 1. The Michigan is now on duty in the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department.

The Lowell Auto Races drew a bigger crowd than the Vanderbilt last year. Reserve accommodations now at Hotel Lenox, Boston.—Adv.

**FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS** take Hoven's Acid Phosphate. It quiets the nerves, relieves nausea, headache and insomnia.—Adv.

## FOUND THE POLE, DR. COOK SAYS

Brooklyn Explorer Safe on Danish Steamer at Lerwick.

## GOAL MADE APRIL 21, 1908

Danish Official Reports That Eskimos Confirm Story of Discovery.

Explorer Says He Has Opened 30,000 Miles of New Land to Human Ken—Interesting Flora and Fauna—Bitter Cold Compelled Quick Travelling—Food Found by the Way—After Sending a Few Despatches the Explorer Went On to Copenhagen on Board the Hans Eged—Appeared at Upernavik in May Last—Dr. Frederick A. Cook Was No Novice in Polar Work—Made a Secret Start on His Present Successful Dash—Had Been Last Heard From on March 17, 1907.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 1.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn, U. S. A., arrived at Lerwick in the Shetland Islands this morning from the Arctic regions, where he has been for nearly three years. He reports that he has succeeded in reaching the north pole.

Dr. Cook declares, according to the brief telegrams which reach London, that he attained the latitude of 90 degrees north on April 21, 1908.

Dr. Cook came out of the unknown wilds at the close of May, this year, at the Greenland colony of Upernavik. He was taken on board the Danish steamship Hans Eged, which makes a regular stop at Lerwick. The vessel remained there only a short time and then continued her voyage to Copenhagen. She is due to reach there next Saturday.

The Danish inspector of Greenland, who was on board the Hans Eged, also telegraphs that Dr. Cook reached the pole. He says that the Eskimos who accompanied Dr. Cook confirm all the details of the story which he tells.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—A Paris newspaper prints this morning an extended account of Dr. Cook's dash to the pole as given by him at Lerwick in the Shetland Islands.

Dr. Cook says that through his journey of a ploration which resulted in the discovery of the pole he has thrown open to the knowledge of mankind practically 30,000 square miles of land hitherto unknown, and that a new land with interesting flora and fauna inhabiting it has come under his observation.

The yacht John R. Bradley reached Etah on the western coast of Greenland late in August, 1907. Through the courtesy of the owner, Mr. Bradley, Cook was supplied suitably and the material thus obtained, together with his own supply of scientific instruments and provisions, made an outfit sufficient to warrant an attempt at a swift dash northward.

At Annotok, twenty miles north of Etah, where the expedition's supplies were landed, there was an extensive Eskimo settlement of upward of 250 natives, and these all seemed friendly and willing to assist the explorer in the work of landing his supplies and setting up a permanent house, made of stone and packing boxes.

The Eskimo village was overrun with "huskies" of the finest breed and stamina—good pullers and just the kind of dog that Dr. Cook wished to use on his hurried dash northward. Plans were laid to spend the major part of the long winter in the station at Annotok.

Then it was determined in the early spring to lay a route over Grinnel land on the western side of Smith Sound and northward along the western coast of Grinnel land out onto the Polar Sea.

Soon after the long Arctic night settled down upon the explorer and his party of Eskimos at Annotok, scouting parties were sent out to the westward across the frozen Smith Sound to seek game trails and to bring in fresh meat. Their progress was greatly hindered by a succession of fierce storms and the object of their expeditions was only half fulfilled.

On February 19, 1908, the sun rose for the first time after the winter months, and on that day with this augury of success, the expedition made its start northward. Eleven men and 103 dogs and eleven heavily laden sledges set out to cross the frozen Smith Sound. It was severely cold and on the Ellesmere Sound westward to the Pacific slope the thermometer sometimes registered as low as 83 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

Soon the progress of the march was facilitated by the finding of game trails through the deep snow. These the expedition followed as well as it could up through Nansen Sound to Land's End. One hundred and one musk ox, seven

bears and more than 300 hares fell before the guns of the party and added precious meat to their stores.

From a point on the southern side of Heberg Island, the expedition pushed out into the Polar Sea. Here six Eskimos and forty-eight dogs turned back carrying supplies for eighty days with which to establish relief stations for the backward journey.

The crossing of the belt of water just below the pole began three days later. The trains were now reduced to the utmost minimum.

Twenty-six dogs, including the two leaders, big powerful brutes, were picked for the final dash to the pole, which was then 400 miles away.

The first few days marching showed encouraging progress despite the severe cold and the steady snipping wind. The big stretch of water separating the land ice from the floating polar pack was crossed with little delay in two boats, which had been brought along by the expedition.

Several days after the sight of known land had been lost the skies, which had been so overcast as to prevent an actual determination of position, cleared a bit and on March 30 there was seen on the western horizon a new land. This was in latitude 84 degrees, 47 minutes; longitude 86 degrees 36 minutes.

Because of the necessity of pressing onward no detour was made to examine this coast. Here the expedition saw the last sign of solid earth. Beyond there was nothing stable and nothing terrestrial whatsoever.

By this time Dr. Cook was moving over country in which all signs of human life were lacking. There were no footprints of bird or beast on the snow. There was absolute silence.

The surface of the ice pack offered surprisingly little resistance to travelling. Although the party was living off tallow, dried beef and hot tea, there was no great torture involved in the journeying. So cold was it that constant action was compelled.

The positions of the expedition were recorded each day and careful observations made. By the first week in April the sun was so high that alternate sunburn and frostbite were felt during the course of twenty-four hours.

On April 8 it was discovered that only 100 miles had been covered in nine days travel. The position on that day was latitude 86 degrees 38 minutes; longitude 84 degrees 32 minutes.

The drift knew was strong enough to give a good deal of anxiety and the forced marches and the long hours spent in the earlier stages were out of the question. The party were now about 300 miles from the pole. The loads of supplies had been reduced.

Part of the dogs had been fed to the others, but there were still enough for work. The ice fields grew heavier and more extensive as they passed the eighty-sixth parallel, and the crevices caused less trouble, with little crushed ice showing in the way.

The indications of land remained as the party passed the eighty-seventh and eighty-eighth parallels, and for two journeys the ice resembled the surface of a glacier, but smoother.

There also was no noticeable elevation. Observations on the 14th gave latitude 88 degrees, longitude 95 degrees 52 minutes.

This brought the expedition to within 100 miles of the pole. The pack began to grow more active, but the temperature did not increase and the cold cemented the crevices and froze over open places in the water so that it was possible to cross from one field to another without great delay.

By now the party was forcing its way to an extent which did not admit of building snow shelters and the silk tent was brought into play. Signs of land were still to be seen, but they were deceptive illusions. Mirages, and strange shapes were about, and when the sun was low, the fields stretched out as a moving plain of color all about. This all was due to the midnight sun. Each day Dr. Cook took observations, and each day the ice improved steadily. Daily, however, he grew more depressed at the lifelessness of it all, and at the now chronic fatigue that was experienced.

On April 21 the first correct altitude of the sun gave 89 degrees 59 minutes 45 seconds, and he knew he was almost at his journey's end. He went on, remaining the fourteen seconds; he took more observations. At last he told Etukishook and Ahrelah, his Eskimos, that they had reached the point for which he had been working, and their joy was unlimited.

There, a staff was set up and a flag hoisted. The North Pole was found. The temperature that day, from midnight to midday, was 38 degrees, and the barometer was 29.83.